and the work was prosecuted with so much enruestness that the theatre was opened on the 24th of Sempember following. The plays were, "Wives as they Were, and Maids as they Are," and "the Lady and the Devil." Mr. Pelby was menager. The principal members of the corpo were Messrs. Herbert, Blake, J. Mills. Brown, Yerbes, Reed and Webb, and Mesdames Young, Blake and Brewster. The old house, not being disposed to yield place to the new one, opened the campaign with great vigor, and with a first class comwith great vigor, and with a first class company. It was probably the best company ever assembled in Boston. Among the geotlemen were Andrews, Walton. Tom Flynn, Bernard, Plan, Kitner, Charnork, Clarke, and King; and among the ladies were Mrs. C. Young, Mrs. Flnn, Miss C. McBride, "old Mrs. Barnes," Mrs. Papanti, and Miss Clarke. The stars of the season were of great brightness. Cooper, Forrest, Hackett, Duff, Blake, Barnes, and Horn were of the constellation, as also were Miss Rock, Mrs. Blake, Clara Fisher, Mrs. Sloman, and Mrs. Duff. Forrest and Cooper, and Hackett and Barnes, appeared in support of one another. There were French dancers, and various other attractions. There never was more talent in a stractions. There never was more talent in a soston theatre, and probably there never wil the state was unequal to the support of two good theatres. There were considerable changes made in the companies of the two establishmade in the companies of the two establishments, members going from one to the other with great readiness. Pelby swamped the Tremont, as he did pretty much everything else that he was concerned in. He was untit to be a manager, and the place was taken from him in 1828. An association was formed to conduct the concern, and J. B. Booth was made acting manager. On the 1st of September, 1828, the Tremont was opened with a very fine company. Miss Hamilton taking the leading female parts. Alexander Wilson assisted Mr. Booth. Comer and Ostinelli were in the musical department. Messleurs W. H. Smith, Thos. Archer, Hyatt and Thay er were of the company, as were Mrs. G. Bar-Thayer were of the company, as were Mrs. G. Barrett Miss Riddle, (afterwards Mrs. W. H. Smith)
Mrs. Pelby and daughter, and Mrs. Papaoti.
Among the stars of the season were Mr Hamblin,
Miss Lane, Miss Rock, and Mrs. Duff. Booth did not remain throughout the season, and was succeeded by that mad wag, Joe Cowell. The rivalry of the two houses continued, and the old reduced prices. Many stars appeared there-Cooper, Wallack, Clara Fisher, Mrs. Duff, and others. Forrest appeared at the Tremont for the first time on the 15th of November, 1828, as "Hamlet." Hyatt, the best low comedian I ever saw, excepting, perhaps, Joe Cowell, was a great card at the Tremont. Celeste showed her legs to a Boston audience for the first time the managing committee lost \$27,000. The of the Tremont leasing the old one, and keep-

Having got these dramatic Capulets and Montagues united, I must be a little more brief. Mr. Wilson was manager, and he had a splendid company in 1829-30. "Metamora" was brought out in 1830. The main attractions of brenght out in 1830. The main attractions of the season were genuine old English comedies, to perform which the company was peculiarly adapted. The profits were \$20,000, the rent being not much more than nominal. The Federal Street was opened as a summer theatre, by Dinneford, who brought out "El Hyder." Mr. R. Russell took the Tremont in 1830-31, Mr. R. Russell took the Tremont in 1830-31, and was followed by George W. Barrett. Master Burke appeared under each of these gentlemen. The attempt to mob Mr. Anderson occurred under Mr. Barrett's reign. "The Gladiator" was brought out November 4th, 1831. Mr. Sinclair appeared, and Frederick S. Hill played several first class characters in both tragedy and comedy. He was a splendid fellow, butruined by the infirmities of genius. I ought to have previously mentioned that John P. Gilbert, an admirable actor and an excellent man, and a born and bred Bostonian, made his détut in the part o' Jafiler, November 28, 1828. Mr. Wilson playing Pierre, and Mrs. Duff Belvidera.

Duff Belvidera. Themas Barry assumed the management of the Trement in 1833, and proved the most popular and efficient chief that the establish-ment ever had. He laid out a large sum in rement ever bad. He laid out a large sum in re-pairing the house, which was opened on the 2d of September. Fanny Kemble and her father appeared on the 4th. They played about four weeks, and were succeeded by Tyrone Power, who was followed by the Woods. The latter appeared several times at the Tremont, and were always popular, until their engagement in 1836. Their last appearance, in '36, was a regular dramatic ovation, or rather triumph— the premiums on the sales of the boxes reaching to \$2,500; and a night or two after I saw James ; and a night or two after I saw Jame to \$2,500; and a night or two after I saw James Wallack play some of his best cheracters to empty boxes. The Woods were unsuccessful some years later on their return here. Sheridan Knowles, Fanny Jarmso, Cooper, Yankee Hill, Emms Wheatley, Miss Watson and Clara Fisher were among the stars of 1834-5. The Barretts and John Gilbert returned to the starte. Mathews appeared eight times. Celeste played a profitable engagement Charlotte Cushman made her first appearance on the 8th of April, 1835 as the Countes, in the "Marriage of Figaro," Clara Fisher playing Susanna. The three years ending with the close of the

of April, 1835 as the Countess, in the "Marriage of Figaro," Clara Fisher playing Susanna.

The three years ending with the close of the Tremont, in 1838, were probably the worst days of that house, so far as good acting was concerned. The Tiermans played with great success. Jack Reeve drew good houses, and so did J. S. Ball. "Old Dowton," when past seventy years, made a decided hit in Boston, so far as the quality of his and ences was concerned, but the profits were not great. Miss Clifton was more fortunate the next season. The company of 1836-'37 was a capital one: it convained the Barretts, the Gilberts, Kimer, the Hields, the Muzzys and others. Mr. Murdech was engaged as one of the stock, and became popular at once. The most successful star was Ellen Tree, who first appeared February 20, 1837, and played for five weeks. The audiences that attended her performances were the most elega t that ever assembled in a Boston theatre. I remember noting, on one occasion, that in the crowded first tier of boxes there were but seventeen men, all the other there were but seventeen men, all the othe reats being occupied by women. Those days (or night.) appear now like something that one has seen in a pleasant dream. Miss Tree returned to Bo-ton in November, 37, and was equally pepular as before. In 1838, owing to the miserable manner in which she was supported. Miss Tree was less successful. The Ketley's were here twice, but on neither occasion were these nounter though their acting the property of the second of t was of the most exquisite excellence. At their second ergagement—in the spring of '37—they played to most miserable houses Mrs. Wason and Mrs Bailey came, and falled com-Warson and Mrs. Bailey came, and failed competely. They sang in a manner that ought to have brought angels down, but they could not get mortals into the Tremont. This was principally owing to the prejudices that existed against them. The fanatics whose rogueries and debaucheries were und scovered, could not forgive pretty Charlotte Bailey a girlish frolic, though the had a face and voice that ought to have nade men forgive her, even if she had lost a world, like Eve. The Boat Song, in the "Pirate Boy," used to be sang three times at every performance. Charlotte Cushman appeared at the close of the season and sang "Hail. Columbia!" at Mr. Murdoch's benefit. In 1837-38 the steck company at the Tremont was "Hail. Columbia!" at Mr. Murdoch's benefit. In 1837-38 the stock company at the Tremont was a fair one, and the "starry constellation" has rarely been more shining than then and there suring that season—Ellen Tree, Miss Clifton, Miss Missouri, Forrest, Vandenhoff, Booth and Rice were here. But the golden days of the drama were ever. Even Forrest's Claude Melnotte could not a quarter fill the house. Miss Tree was as popular as ever, and Madame Auguste attracted good andiences. Vandenhoff's enga ement was a good feature. Hamblin's was fairish. People thought that the Tremont had reached the nadir, but they were mistaken; had reached the nadir, but they were mistaken; the extent to which a man or a thing can sink is beyond all human calculation

is beyond all human calculation

The season of 1838-'39 was the last of Mr. Barry's management. Nothing like the failures of this season had ever been known in Boston. The house seldom contained half enough to pay its expenses, though the company was good and the stars were brilliant. But for Shales and the no heired herse, the house would have been fairly sped. Men who would not spend a doll-r, or spend an evening, for the advancement of the drams, could do both for the purpose of tormensing a stage-struck madmin.

Mr. Barry retired, and the result of his six years' management, was a loss of \$26,000. He had co ducyed him-elf in the most upright manner, and the directors officially adm ttel that his engagement had been very profunte to the stockholders. "At this time," says Mr Clapp, "Mr. Barry was somewhat in arrears for rent, and notwithstanding this favorable report, and the fact that he had paid \$16.000 in repairs gas fittings, etc., they demanded and obtained judgment of the boud. His books, wardrobe, every thing, came under the auctioneer's hammer, and Mr. Barrileft Boston as poor as Lazarus. Shylock could have done no more; but there are Portia's no-where off the stage to rectify by equity the

where on the stage to recury by equity the errors of the law.

The Tremont was used as a theatre for four years longer, under various managers. It closed forever on the night of the 17th of Jane, closed forever on the night of the 17th of June, 1843, the plays being "The Poor Gentleman" and "A Lover by Proxy." The last actor who sloke in it was Mr. Biake, who, sixteen years before, had delivered the introductory address at its opening. Nine cheers were given, and execunt owners. The building had been sold to a Baptist society, and was converted into a "temple."

but for the length of this letter, it would But for the length of this letter, it would afford me pleasure to give some account of the other Boston theares; but that can be better done on some other occasion, as I have written apropos to the new theatre, which is regarded as the successor of the Tremont. To those who would pursue the subject, I recommend a perusal of "A Record of the Boston Stage," by William W. Clapp, Jr., E-q., to which excellent work I have been largely indebted in making this imperfect sketch. There is a charm about all works that relate to the drama, and Mc. this imperfect sketch. There is a charm about all works that relate to the drama, and Mr Clapp's book shares therein to a great extent. No dramatic library should be without it, and the future historian of the American drama will cordially acknowledge his obligations to its able and industrious author. ALGOMA.

Our Maine Correspondence. PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 4, 1854.

Maine Affairs-"Fusion" and Confusion-Radical Whiggery vs. Conservative Whiggery-Congressional Nominations-Gov. Kent's Letter-"Row" at the Whig Meeting in Portland-Newspaper Changes.

I have been waiting to redeem my promis o write you again previous to our election, in the hope, but I can scarcely say the expectation, that something like order might come out of the chaos that politics here present; but all in vain, the confusion that has come of the attempts at fusion getting worse with each succeeding day. There never was any thing like the "mixed up mess" that the avenue now presents. It is a regular méiée, and shows that in politics, as in religion, when men once break loose from their old ties, they drive on, reckless of where they are likely to fetch up. It would only be to cumber your usefully-occupied columns to endeavor to analyse all the various el ments that go to make up the great whole of our political battle field; therefore, instead of going into a minute account of the numerous candidates whose names crowd the columns of party papers, I shall beg to state what are the dominant ideas that here exist, and which are made apparent through all the anarchy that prevails. Men act as much under the governance of fixed ideas, when engaged in what may be called "a row," as when proceeding in the most method'cal manner in the world. Confusion has its laws, as well as order.

The first thing that strikes the observer here is the separation that is going steadily on in the whig party, and from which the democrate shou d take comfort, as affording them the firs glimpse of consolation. It is the "rift of blue" that occasionally is seen through the storm clouds that now lie between them and the clouds that now lie between them and the haven of success. This separation once effect ed—and there must be an end to all attempts to form a united anti-democratic party in Maine—and the democracy, though for the time largely reduced from what they were, will be able to resume power in the State. The points of division are radicalism and conservation. The radical whigs are for coalescing with the Morrill democrats, and with all the rest of the Morrill democrats, and with all the rest of the various parties that are opposed to the national effice-holding faction. Their views are very clearly set forth in a letter written by exGovernor Kent to the editor of the Kennebeck Journal, and published in that paper of Sept.

1. Taking hostility to the Nebraska bill as the basis of his policy, Mr. Kent proceeds to support the "fusion," or coalition, doctrine to the fullest possible avent. He was that the support the "fusion," or coalition, doctrine to the fullest possible extent He says, that un-der all the circumstances, past and present, he was in tavor of uniting all the anti-administra-tion perties in support of Mr. Morrill for Go-vernor. He speaks with utter contempt of what he calls "this half and half sort of union, what he calls "this half and hulf sort of union, which urges concert in one breath, and on one point, and denous cess as apostates and traitors those who would consistently carry out the idea fully." Taking for granted that it is right to form any coalition, Governor Kent's position is unassailable; but there are whige-and especially those who are not likely, as they and especially those who are not likely, as they think, to make so much out of the coalition as they believe themselves entitled to—who are go ively engaged in doing all that they can to promote such a course of action as must throw the State into the hands of the Parris democrats. They found their appeals on that conservative element which permeates the whig party, making it so conservative, and enabling it to hold itself together in the face of so many and so bitter defeats. Such appeals, by whomsoever made, are very sure to be responded to by the steadygoing whigs, men who have no other object in view than the good of their country, as they understand it. This inflexibility of the whigs on a point of so much consequence, has in this instance been outdone by their hostility to slavery in many quarters; but there are still on a point of so much consequence, has in this instance been outdone by their hostility to slavery in many quarters; but there are still enough of their number left to do homage to the perty's fundamental idea, to cause the leading or alition whigs much alarm—not, perhaps, for what may happen this year from their very inconvenient reverence for principle, as for the future, when this conservative leaven may have operated on the great mass of the party. Now it is with reference to the future, as I explained in my last, that our whig leaders are acting, as much as for the present, though they are far from despising the present, with its Governor, members of Congres-, State Senators, &c., &c. affording a very agreeable and diversified collection of spoils. The subject is beset with deubts; but things have gone too far to admit of the democrate gaining much out of the dissensions that are now happening among the whigs—they will make more out of them by and bye unless President Pierce should contrive to do something that shall still further district the democratic party. He is a sort of Providence to the whigs, and get them out of very bad scrapes.

In the third district, the conservative whigs put up Mr. Farley for Congress, though, as previously mentioned, a portion of the whige had united with the "woolly head" democrate, free so lers, &c., in support of Mr. Knowlton. Mr. Farley was not abandoned by the Knowlton nen, but abandoned them. His refusal to satisfy them on the elavery question was the first overt act, on a clear scale, that marked the

tisfy them on the clavery question was the first overt act, on a clear scale, that marked the pricess of disintegration, and their refusal to pr cess of disintegration, and their rejusal to nominate h m was not the cau e of the rupture that took place, but the effect thereof—the evidence that the coalition was, as far as that district was concerned, at an end. The various parties were anxious to nominate him, but he in effect defied them, without being strong enough to make his defiance good. It is an possed that the democrate will carry the district that the transfer of the contains the contain trict, though it is by no means certain that

they will.
In this district, Mr. Wilkinson, the Cary-rom cancidate, has withdrawn from the contest, which gives Judge Wells a tolerably good chance of success, particularly because it is thought that some of the conservative whigs will vote for him, in consequence of their dis-ike of the Portland Advertiser, which is own-

ed and costrolled by Mr. Wood, the whig coudidate Mr. Wood is openly accessed of being one of these whigs who are in favor of their party supporting Mr. Morrill for Governor, and so giving Mr Reed the go-by. There are many such whigs in the State, and alongside of them the conservatives, who, if they should see that their radical brethren are about to abandon some of the party's candidates, would pay them back in a very signal manner. The expression in G.v. Kent's letter, that he was in favor of uniting on Mr Morrill, shows how extensive this feeling must be. Such a man would never have given expression to such a sentiment had he not felt certain that there were thousands of whigs in whose names he could speak, though not di-rectly authorized to do so. He knows opinion here in his own party, and would not nave piling as he does to a seat in the United States having any hopes founded on the result of the present contest, we may feel pretty confident that he weight d every sentence that he wrote, and is willing to stand or fall by the event.

The occurrences at the whig meeting here on Saturday evening shows that the bad feel-

on Saturday evening shows that the bad feeing between the two branches of the whig party are getting to be very rancorous. In order to stay the tide of opinion that was setting so fast in behalf of Mr Morrill among our whigs, some of the leading men of that party got up a "loud call" for a Portland demonstration in favor of Mr. Reed. Fortland demonstration in favor of Mr. Roed. It was numerously and respectably signed, and the meeting was fully attended. The Morrill men came in and interrupted it and there was a great deal of "noise and confusion," and the meeting flually dissolved without accomplishing its objects. Another meeting has been called for this evening, which will probably be of a more orderly observator.

more orderly character.

The conservative whigs have established new paper at Bargor, the Daily Journal, they having become dissatisfied with the Whig, a paper which had long occupied a leading place in the State, but which is now accused of low ing victory better than principle. Mr. Apple ton has purchased part of the Portland Argus though I have seen no annunciation of the fact There has evidently been a new band at the keys of that organ of late. Its inanity and stupidity have been exchanged for vigor and raciness, which, truth to say, were much needed.

As soon as the election shall have been concluded. I will give you a third and closing letter, devoted less to p lities, however, than to some account of this place, the growth and character and history of which render it worthy of the Herald's honors.

Sebago.

Our St. Louis Correspondence. Sr. Louis, August 30, 1854.

Summary of News from Utah-Affairs in New Mexico and Independence-The Crops and State of the Weather-Mormon Missionaries-The Saints and Indians.

By to-day's mail I have received letters from Utah and New Mexico, and also one from Independence, Missouri, summing up the news which has arrived here from both places.

Mr. Booth, the conductor of the mail from Santa Fe, states that nothing of an exciting character had occurred in New Mexico recently. The crops were unusually fine. There is an abundant yield of corn, wheat, grapes and vegetables. The party encountered no hostility from the Indians on the route. The command of Col. Fauntleroy took from the border what is called the Raton route via Bent's Fort, and hence were not met by Mr. Booth. The train of Mr. Major, a trader was met eight miles beyond Council Grand. They heard of several other trains, but did not meet them. All were getting along very well. Heavy rains had fallen south of the Arkansas river; north of it there had been so little that the grass was much parched. A band of Camanches was en-countered, who behaved themselves remarkably

well. Buffaloes were plenty.

The party from Utah consisted of three Mormon missionaries, Messrs. Hunt, Snow and Spencer; the first destined for England, the se cond for St. Louis, and the third for Cincia. ti. and several other persons. They left Sait Lake City on the 10th of July. There was then peace between the Saists and all the bands of the Utah Ludians. Governor Young had succeeded in concluding treaties with them all. The chiefs are believed to be sincere, but there are few wild bands over about they have little a few wild bands over whom they have little control, who are thought to be yet somewhat dangerous. The season has been the finest over experienced for all kinds of crops, and they are all superabundant. The greatest fall of rain and hall ever known occurred on the 7th

from the western border to California during the present season at one hundred and ifty thousand. The greater portion of them were driven via Fort Hall some hundred miles north of Salt Lake City. Several thousand borses and mules and about fifty flocks of sheep been very healthy on the Plains and in Utan. Eldridge and Pratte, Mormon traders, lost over a hundred horses by a stampede on the South

About four thousand emigrante to Utah have left the border during the present season, some of them so recently that they are in danger of being caught by the snows in the monarains. Preparations are being made at Salt Lake to seed out supply trains to meet them. The emigration to California via the South

Pass is very small.

The Pawnee Indians have been very trouble

some. In one instance thirty of them attacked a wagon train, in broad daylight, killing a mar named Wood and wounding two others they were repulsed. No other news.

Our West Point Correspondence WEST POINT, Aug. 29, 1854. Matters at West Point-Description of Camp Bliss, &c., &c.

The pleasure seeking public, after exhausting all the sources of amusement found at other places, seem to have wandered here by com mon consent during the past day or two, in order to witness the breaking up of "Camp Bliss,"

and to attend the last hop of the season. Early yesterday morning the cadets wer busily engaged in decorating their halfs in the scademic buildings and making preparations for the reception of the expected crowd. while numerous excursion parties might have been seen promenading the various walks, gazing with curious eyes upon the differ ent military works, the novelties of camp, and soldierly looking sentinels walking post. About four P. M. our ears were greeted with sounds of distant cheering, and turning in the direction whence it came, we saw the ferry boat Putnem approaching, and directly the cadets in comp rushed out to meet their comrades of the second class, just returned from a farlough of two months. With their renewed hopes and resolutions, and their homes so fresh in their me mories, their countenances were a look of dejection, which the warm greetings of their old companions could not wholly dispel.

At a few minutes past six "retreat parade tock place, and our admiration prompts us to express the belief, that in accuracy of battalion man œuvres and in uniformity and precision in the manual of arms, the corps of cadets are un surpassed by any other body of men in the

surpassed by any other body of men in the world.

In the evening the academic halls were perfectly thronged with guests, and though the density of the crowd seemed to preclude the idea of dancing, yet, when the loss riting notes of the fine band were heard the miss gave way as if by magic, and spaces were cleared which were immediately filled by the devotees of Terpsichore and the cadets showed by their soldierly bearing and easy and graceful dancing, and their popularity with the ladies, that they were equally accomplished in the arts of love and

war. The entrance of Gen. Scott, about nine clock, caused comeshing of a sensation.

Mrs. Gen Scott, with a bridged coterie of

ladies, also made her appearance on the occa-The hall used by the dancers, it must be mitted, was entirely too small for the vast con-course of fashionables, but with its decorations of evergreen and Mexican trophies and other military embellishments, and above all the bright galaxy of gaily dressed beauties floating in the brilliant light which flo ded the halls rendered it one of the most attractive scenes it has ever been our fortune to gaze u, on. Madame S., of West Point, and Miss Belle E, of New York, with Miss R., of New Orleans, and Miss H., of Florida, and many others whose names we could not ascertain seemed to be stars of the first magnitude, while among the Cadets, who seemed to flourish most extensively, might be mentioned Messrs. Church, Gregg. Averell, Shoup, Gay, Webb

and Nichols.

The pleasure of the hop was much enhanced by the beauty of the evening, which could not have been more propitiously cool. To day, in the breaking up of the camp, the ceremony of striking the tents presented a most could and impraing specials. At Il clocks. novel and imposing speciacle. At 11 o'clock, A. M., the "police call" was sounded, cam was policed, and every thing made ready for the "generale," which was beaten about halfpast 11, when the different companies were marched out, and the arms stacked on what was called the "color line," and the colors of the corps were then placed on the centre stack. The companies then marched to their respective company grounds, where they remained motion less in ranks until a single tap of the deep base drum was heard from the rear of the and then they broke ranks, and running to their tents, loosened the fastenings, and when a second tap resounded through camp, al the tents seemed to drop instantaneously, or waited a moment in suspense, when, exactly at meridian, the third and final tap rang out, the field of canvass swayed a moment in the breeze, and then simultaneously fell to wards the west, and the corps, waving their caps, gave three hearty cheers. After tents were folded, under the direction of officer of the day." Cadet Lieut Averell, and piled up at the head of the company grounds, the battalion was organized, a column formed, and put in march for barracks. The Cadet Guard, f twenty-four men, was drawn up at the head of the camp, and present d arms as the batta lion passed, and when the last company was opposite them, came to a shouldered arms and turned into the column.

As we glanced along the ranks, not a single

smiling face could be seen; all wore a look of sudness and regret, and all seemed to feel that one of the happiest phases of cadet life had ended with "Cump Bliss."

A VISITER.

Cloud, Capt. Lewis, arrived at this port jesterday afternoon, from Cape Town, C. G. H., having sailed July 22. Capt. Lewis has favored us with Cape Town papers, but they contain nothing of particular interest. NEWS FROM CAPE GOOD HOPE.-The bark Silve

On the 15th of July Table Bay was visited by one of the revereet gales which has happened for many years. Three British vessels were driven shore, and one man was drowned.

It is proposed to establish an electric telegraph ne between Simon's Bay and Cape Town.

The first Parliament under the new constitution was in session, and was cont-mplating a number of liberal and reformatory measures.—Boston Courser,

NAVAL BOARD ON THE MACHINERY AND PLANS FOR THE SIX NEW STEAMSHIPS.—On the 6th inst., according to orders, this board convened at the Washington Navy Yard. It consists of John Leathal, E-q., Chief of the Bureau of Construction, Equipment and Repsir; D. B. Martio, Esq., Naval Engineer in Chief; Chief Engineers Wm. W. Wood, Henry Hunt, and Wm. E. Everett, and Charles W. Copeland, E-q., Civil Steam Engineer. They are to examine the various plans and estimates aroposed by the bioders for the machinery of the six new steamships, and to adopt such as they conceive to be in all respects best for the public laterest.

The Rice Chor.—The Wilmington Herald of Wednesday states that the rice rop this senson is fully equal, if not superior, to the best everage crop of former years. The yield is abundant, and but hitle damage has been done by freshets and birds.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

SUNDAY, Sept. 10-6 P. M. There has been a very decided change in the stock market during the past week. The bears, after a long period of success, have been obliged to stand aside and give the bulls a chance. All the fancies have advanced a solid phalanx, and they present a front calculated to intimicate any ordinary sized bear; but we see no signs of fear on the part of that indomitable animal, and there is very little doubt but that he will come ou top of the heap yet. The rapidity with which they put strong their faith is to the future, and how little the present inflation disturbs them. The bear party has been onewhat reduced by desertions from their ranks, but bose left have, amidst the recent rise operated steadily or a fall, and if they have rope enough will string up the leading bulls as high as Haman. Such must be th result of the present expansion in the natural course of things. The idea of permanently inflating such a stock as Life is ridiculous, and can be only entertained by a set of speculators whose sole object is to draw in out-side purchasers, at high prices, to relieve the market of the great weight or stock prossing upon it. One week ago Erie was selling at thirty per cent at the close yesterday it was in demand at forty per cent. The demand. however, came from a combination of operators whose mmediate interest is that the stock should alvauce When they get all they want they will stop buying, and endeavor to rell; but it is our impression that customers will be scarce, and that they will have to keep their supplies. It is admitted by the most sanguine and friends of the Erie Railroad Company that divitends for many years are entirely out of the question, and the ability of the road to pay its operating ex penses and interest on debt is doubted by many.

Notwithstanding these toings, we see the stock soiling at forty per cent, while the convertible bonds, taking precedence of every share of stock, are solling at sixty five per cent. These inconsistencies show that the market value of the stock is purely speculative, and sustainworth no mere to day than the stock of any other non cividend paying company; and, but for the bulls and the bears, would settle down much lower than Harlem or Long I-land. It may be well enough for specialities to the expectation of getting a dividence during his life, he will make a great mistake. There is about fancy stock generally more or less doubt as regards their productiveness, and speculators have the full benefit of that doubt; but so far as Eric Raikrast is concerned it is a fixed fee: that it is mortgaged for m re than 1: is worth—i's credit is gone, and its finating deat must ultimately produce a collapse in the whole concern. fa-inflation of such a stock, under existing circumstances. is the height of foily, and those engaget in the move ment will pay very dearly for their tamerity. It is at present all sunshine with the bulls, but nefore the lapse of many days darkness and gloom will be upon the face of the street. If men will buy such trash they must take the consequences. It is our belief that the next dip in Erie will be to lower points than have yet been touched. The game now going on is confined entirely to Wall street. It commenced and will end there, without

disturbing any outside interest.

The active demand for money and the enormous ship. ments of specis are very unfavorable for bayers and helders of stocks. The future is filled with events not at all calculated to streng hen public conditione.
It is the time for all to contract and husband their resources, instead of involving themselves in speculations and locking up their funds in the most worthless funcy stocks on the market. The banks are pursuing a contious, prudent policy, and they are wise in so doing an exportation of one and a half million of dellars per week should create fears and apprehensions, instead of speculation and expinsion. The following statement of specie exports does not look as though the next weekly bank returns would give a very satisfie ory exhibit :-

A H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly au-tion sale of stocks and bonds will take place on Montay, the lith iest., at 12% o'clock at the Marshauts' Exchange The rollowing, we learn, are the numbers of the car fittentes of Barlem Railroad preferred stock which the company will not recognise, as they have been traced up to the possession of Alexander Kyle, the late secretary
 Noz.
 Sharez.
 Noz.
 Sharez.

 1 (52)
 70
 1.712.

 1,681
 110
 1.735
 15

 1,601
 85
 1.70
 14

 1,802
 50
 3.752
 5

 1,809
 50
 1,736
 5

 1,734
 112
 1,790
 5
 Since the Nicaragua Transit and Panama Steamship Com

panies' purchase of the line of "Independent steamers, the price of passage and rates of freight have been large it creased. Passengers by the Promethous and Georg Law steamers from this port, on the 4th and 5th instant were taken out under the new tariff of prices. Arrange ments have also been made between the companies no composing the two lines by which the steamers wil leave on alternate weeks, which will give a weekly con commence on the lat of October. This should have been done long since; but better late than never. The two basis, and must hereafter be highly productive. The travel between California and the Atlantic States does no diminish in the least. It has become permanent, and i composed principally of individuals passing to and fro or

The rain, which has fallen so generally and so copi ously, will not fail to produce the most salutary influ ence in reducing the price of coal. The business of th Delaware and the Hudson, the Morris, the Lehigh, the Schuylkill, and the rest of he Pennsylvania canals, wil ensure us an abundant, if not a superabundant supply of ecal. The wharves at Baltinore and Alexandria are sur charged, and such are the competition and the necess ties of the Maryland companies, to dispose of their coal that Comberland coal, in neither of those places, can b sold for cost; any higher quotation is merely nomical The coal trade, most fortunately for the public, has bee overdone, except in foreign importations.

To the rain are we also indebted for a full supply of the Erie and Champlain causis, which has been for som time partially obstructed. On these subjects the period for apprehension and alarm has passed by; the business of the capals will renew its wonted prosperity, and the coal trade will prove of sufficient magnitude to over ride every effort to present the appearance of a short supply from every quarter we shall have a surplus; the rich and the poor will be saved from the influence of a raps

The anthracite coal trade is still prosecuted with much vigor, and from all that we can learn there is no proba bility of a suspension of shipments for a week, in order to keep a short supply, and thus maintain prices, a suggested by the Miners' Journal, of Pottsville. Such a pelley would be as wicked as we believe it to be unnecessary. During the week ending on Saturday last, the shipments on the Lehigh Navigation were 40 121 tons, and for the season 744,199 tons. On the Schuylkill Navi gation the shipments for the week enting on Thursday were 26,466 tons, and for the season 621,300 tons. The Peading Railroad for the week ending Thursday brough down 48,498 tons, and for the year 1,461,772 tons. Thi is a very heavy business, and gives a largely increased The annexed statement exhibits the quantity and value

of certain articles exported from this port during the week ending Friday, the 8th of September, distinguishing the destination and extent of shipment to each place:-COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK - WHEKLY EXPORTS

ı	Owent	LIVERA		
۱	Cotton, bls. 5,643 \$ Flour, bbls., 442 Corn, bus., 8,811 Bacon, lbs. 13,985 Cheese. 198,677 Tallow., 582,187 Il goods, cs. 554 I. ruiber cs. 296 Tables bbd. 40	Val. 213.788	Bonts, cases. 2	Fal. 3275
Ì	Flour, bbls 412	400	Sawing mach 4 7	420
l	Corn, bus8,811	7.754 1,049	Domestic's, bl 1	640
ı	Lard118.502	13,898	Segara, cs 2 Bread, bbis 24 Whale oil, gal 5.543	72
ı	Cheese 198,677	13,898	Whale oil, gal 5.543	3,105
	Tallow 582, 157	92,512		750
ı	I. rutber es. 196	92,512 29,636 8,628	Steel, cs 17 Sheathing bdl 51 Rosin, bbls. 16,209	1.149
ı	Tobacco hbd. 40	5,150 3,306	Rosin, bbls.16,209	16,508
ı	Tobacco hhd. 40 Lea cloth, cs. 104 Vandia beans. 2	3,306	Spt turp'tiue 70 Leather, bls 79 Oakum, bdls 432 Log soen, tons 305	1,364
1	Machinery 1	1,015	Oakum, bdls., 432	190
	Paintings, bx. 1	500	Log roed, tone 805	6,015
	Clocks, bxs 615 Furniture, cs. 8	8,401	Pot ashes, bis 5 Mabog y, a lot — Shooks M 70 Staves 4,000 Waste, bis 3	4.881
	Guano, tons 30	1,669	Shooks M 70	420
	Feerwax, 15s. 4, 964	1,414	Stares 4,000	458 991
	Try goods, cs. 8	1,107	Waste, 015 0	
	Ste Plate 1	90	Total	452,178
i		HAY	RM.	2002200
ı	Wnaleb'e lb 10,041	3,800	Machinery, os 1 Dry roods 2	4,413
Ì	Van. lenns. cs 4	1,370	ponge, bales 53	3 261
ı	Van. lenns. cs 4	4,421	Furniture, cs 4	400
ı	Potash bbis. 10	1 850 8,970	She'ls 5 Preserves 6	200
ı	Pictures, cs., 1	75		-
ı	Skips, bales 2	260	Total 8	106,954
ı	Cotton, bales, 136	\$6 067	Mahogany, lgs 153	7 250
ı	Rice, caste 60	1.783	Tobacco, tos.: 15	1,665
ı	Pork, bbls 552	0,110	Tobacco, tes. 15 Candles, bxs. 6 Potashes, bbls 784	84
١	Horey, galla 8 086	837 3,115	Pearl do 56	6,890
ı	Rice, casts 60 Pork, bbls 552 Lard, lbs 7,622 For ey, galls 8,086 Resin, bbls 5,079	10 930	Guano, tons 301 Razer strops, 28 1	1,400 9,290 115
1	Log good tens 678 Faltpetre, bgs 8	16,281	Razar strops, 28 1 Pain'ings, 28 11	115
ı	legars ca 3	95	Pain'ings, pgs 11 Staves10,800	666
1	Sp.turp'e bbis 50	1,043		
ı	I R. goods, es 123	6,610	Total	e11,368
J	Coffee, bgs 200	\$2,190	Dye at 1ffa 1,347	\$12,500
1	Rice, cks 3 Rosin, bb's2,018 Books, box 1	90	Tobacco, lb-, 11,410	\$12,860
ı	Rosin, bb's2,018	8,654	Drd apples bbl 110	1,140
j	Phoe pegs, bbl 83	172	I.R.goods,bxs64	1,659
	Bone, odts 225 Total	11,839		
1	Total			\$35,523
ı	T.R goods,cs.1,603	\$35,580	M- b Ib- 10 040	\$274
ı	Whaleb'e,lba5,486 Clocks, cs 31 Rosin, bbls. 2,901 Tebacco ba 110	2,014	Drd apples, be 100	1,030 1,650
ı	Posin bale 2 901	638	Sp. turp'e, bbl 88	1,650
ı	Tobacco ba., 110	6,397 1 392	Books, brs 13	18,000
ı	Skins, ba 8 Mach'ery, es 6	1,286 3,135	Drd n:ples, ba 100 Sp. turp'e, bbl 88 Hides	3.484
ı	Bronzes, ca 1	400	Salt, etre, bgs 135	1,200
۱				
ı	Total			\$77,260
ı	Pork, bbls 110	1,659	Rice, tes 26	\$702
ĺ	Pork, bbls 110 Hams 9 206	1,005	Machinery, br 107	25,347 3,134
ı	Bacon 5,415	561 278	Still app 172	1,806
ı	Lar144,128	4,879	Casks, nests 217 Cider, bxs 49	127
1	Bacon 5,415 Cheese 2,478 Lar1	199	Oil, galla 122 Hardware, bx. 23 Fish, ca 558	110
ı	Drugs, bxs 94 Feap 50	1,881	Fish ca. 558	1,687
1	1 an 310 H	335		277
1	Hops, bags 4	100	Petatoes, bls., 40	150
ı	Shooks & H .1,241	1,467	Braudy, q c. 1	103
ı	Crackers, bxs. 90	154	Paper, resms. 300	105
J	Furniture 35	1,584	Bourds, ft 17,480	1,057
ı	Total			\$49,619
ı	The second second	PORTO	RICO.	
	Corn, bush 100 Fork, bbls 40	580	Prices, bgs., 240 Brans, bbls., 20	107
	Fork, bbls 40 Butter, lbs1,700	282	Beans, bbls. 20 Rice, tos 60	1,555
į	Lard 6,973 Harms 2,310	842	Corn meal, bls 80	830
		405	Potatoes bbis. 20	107
	Do., heds 4	553	Bread, ko , ta. 222 Hardware, bx. 18	406
	Do., heds 4 Cardies, bx 315 Cheese, los 2,865	1,186	Bardware, bx. 18 Drugs 28	302 635
į		167	Drugs 28 shooks, &c 256	370
	33 pe. bx 1	175	Staves 10,000	456
	Furniture, ca. 3 Sumac, bx 4	187 236	The second secon	\$10,734
		CENTRAL	AMORRICA.	7000
	Lard, 15s 1 400 Mach'y, phys. 26	2 000	Fugar, bbis 10	170
	Tobacco 700	2,000	Lumber, ft 97,000 Other art	2,500
	Segars, trunks. 8	100	-	
	Coffee, bgs 6	143	Total	. \$0,358
	Flour, bbls 373	\$3,446	R.ce, oka 4	8125
ı	Flour bbla 373 Cern, bu 900	820	R ce, cks 4 Tobasco Ibs 1,105 Butter 948	211
ı	Corn meal, bl. 58	1,862	Brend, bla 135	29
1	Hams, Ibs 1.085	124	Oakum, ba 42	237
1	Tobacco, ba 54	10,461	Shoes, trunks 189	1,300
1	Penns, bu 250	3,230	Pickles, bx 31 Wine, or c 31	515
ı	Feas 300	450	Stationery, tr 3	51
ı	Furniture, ps. 6	139	hot, kgs 2 Lard, lbs 500	89
ı	Copier, ca 2	461	Oil, gal 300	116
	Viete by 400	349	Lamps, cs 8	142
	Fish bx 426 Tar, bis 41	167	Horse 1	325

167 Horse..... 1 Potatoes.... 54 Onions, crs.. 18 Bricks....83,000 Total \$26,669 Bricks ... 34,000 162

Flour, b la. 3.644 \$25.840 Wine, qr c ... 40
Corn bes. ... 1,609 1.887 Rum, puos. ... 95
Corn meal ... 274 1,154 Brandy ... 25
Feef, bbls. ... 15 157 Candles boxes 30
Fork. ... 1,205 16.512 F initure, cs 2
Hayas ... 189 70 Woodware, cs. ... 32
Tobseco bb 15,002 1,477 Ro-in, bbls. ... 250
Tes. chests ... 77 1,401 Ter ... 115
Coffee, bogs. 182 2,632 Torpentus. ... 50
Rice terces. 118 2,632 Torpentus. ... 50
Rice terces. 2880 Saves. ... 2000
Choses, bbs. ... 236 117 Tree nails ... 14 020
Tallow ... 92,558 11,352 Timber, piecus 3
Roinsses, hbc. 3.25 9,186 taste. ... 2
Lesther, sides ... 587 1,498 Other articles ... 19
Torga. ... 189

\$59.402

			-
Flour, bhls 195	\$1,976	Tobacco, eks. 300	85,124
Cern, bus, 200 De meal, bbis 409	20	Poration, cks. 300 Poration, Inc. 30	AUD
De meal, bbis 409	1,709	Unions cs 5	147
Beef, bhis 47 Pura, bhis 222	1,810	Lard oil, gis. 140 Cardies, bxs., 200	652
Hams, 15s 386	50	O'lesse bols 40	333
Butter, lbs 611	219	Peas, bashels. 60 Brandy, cs 6	105 360
Lard. do 868		eal, tous 1,014	6,592
Total	128		\$24,351
D.	ANISH WE	ST INDERS.	,
Amust'n, cs. 65 Harness, bxs. 31 Coal, tops 250	\$2.75	Outlie 18	\$1,395
Coal tops 250	1,825	Les goods, os. 18	19,889
Hardw're, bxs 239	11,664	Carriages 10	19,389 1,650 1,108
Furniture, es. 17	1,925		948.351
	BRA	out.	****
Fleur, bbis 3,730 Beef. bbls 40 Lard, lbs 3.170	839 965	Guney bage. 8	\$375
Beef. bbls 40	890	P. 1' bats,os. 58	414
Bread &c. ton. 400	4,380	Dry g'ds.pkg. 16	1,080 6,357
Tortoise shell 1	0.5	Toys cases 6	216
bot, kegs 17 Powder 700	1,976	See'g m'a.ca. 1 Rosin, bbla., 450	120 945
Fish 197	1,054	Spices, bags. 40	480
Fish 197 Sp.turp. bbls 10	216	Carriages &c. 5	410
Cordage plgs 39 Linseed oil. 20	954 631	Wine, bbls 90 Candles, bxs. 20	982
Domestics 349	13 599	Furatture 98	500
Paper, reams2 603	1,862	Clocks, boxes 11	
Hardware 164 Tea, chests 50	2,825	Biscalog, co. 50	105
Drugs, boxes 124	1 155	Other articles -	536
			879,172
	GLAF	oow.	
Beef, tres 150	83,450	W'e oil, gal 21,500	\$800
Pork, bbls 44 Shoul's, lbs.33,942	1,502	Wood vare, cs 4	250 160
Lard40,800	4 550	%aves 10,000	750
I R. goods os 106 Leather do, cs 2	6,918	Total	018 494
	GLOUG	ESTER.	1
Corn, bushels	780	17,177	\$6,317
Cotten, bales. 48	\$1.921	legword, tons 187	6,015
Spices, bags.8.720	28 442	Fustic, tous 25	\$518
Chr ore. cs 40 Rosin, bbls. 3,4 5	6,592	Candles, boxes bo	656
Total	******		\$14,913
	GIBR	ALTAR	
Staves, M	TARRA		\$5,690
Staves, M		52,000	\$4,000
Flour, bbls 20		tum bbls 100	\$1,468
		T	157
Bread	213	INCHINANTAGE, DE 101	1,026
Tobacco bules 154	3.038	Fi h, boxes 110 Boards, ft 18,551	232
Do., 1bs7,280 Total	728		-
Total		am.i.m.	\$7,302
Flour, bbls 50	BRITISH \$500	Whale off and 906	8134
Pork 210	4,288	Lard ml 207	166
Lard 2 200	1,013	bardell 207 bacco, hhd. 10 Canoles, hxs 200	1,197
Beef	244	mean a bush. 000	980
Cheese 2 136	270	Hardware, on. 6	119
Paper, reams 500	267 175	Fred, 10ga 166 Sheep, No 80	720
Woodware,dz. 125 Paper, reams 500 Hams, lbs2,437	805		-
Total	*******		\$10,958
Liverpool	462. 78	Tarragona	84,010
Glargow	18, 198	Lievre	106,954
Gloucester	6.317	Att word	71.549
Cadiz	13,011	Bremen	80, 528
Gibraltar	D cont.	Be West Indies Danish W. Indies	24,361
Br. N. Am Colonies	80 402	Porte Ples	AM 1935
Central America	49,619	Porto Rico	10,784
Central America			
Veneguela	26,609	Africa	7,802
Veneguela	26,609	Airies	7,802
Veneguela	26,609	Airies	7,80

The above total approaches searer to the value of in ports in the corresponding period than we have notice for some time, and the probability is that, for the re-mainder of the season, there will be less, difference in the two branches of our foreign trade than heretofore. The increase in exports and dec sass in imports must now bring about a better state of things in commercial affairs, and tend materially to a falling off in the outward move

onts of specie.
The appeared statement exhibits the quantity and value of certain articles, other than tereign dry goods, imported into this port during the week ending and including

Value	A Committee of the Comm	
\$200		83, 3 7,
	Jenstry 1	3 7
1.058	Oil patotings ?	1 1
9.084	Liquots	11.0
4.7	Ale 5	0
1.842	Heandy	6
20 093	Beer 18	5 1
8 982	10101-1-1-1-1-1-14	5 1
75 000		0 4
94 898		9
17.623	Pa not	9 2
9.214	Boots & shoes	9 3
		0 24
7.962	L/DOFORGANI des	0 34 58
1,041	Matel Claude	
2,810	tutiery Q	8 38
	Guna 34	43
674	Iron tome 1 00	65,
	Chules.	98
80.297	Hoop 2 20	55, 8 98, 1 12,
28 891	1 tg 641	* 12 64
	Railroad 7,781	64
2,346	Sheet	11.
	Wire 860	9.
1 949	1.500	93,
	Sueliar ad an	93, 136
2.697	Zana 24,034	36
2.339	Cooner	
259		
9,643		28
9,830		1
729		de
11,717		-
E0 -	I'm6,98	62,
1 044	Walls goods 58	2. 4,
11,168	Nomiton 1	-
6.066	Plated ware	8
30.514	Hass goods. 6	
12,278	Ol metal	- 8
\$1,291	Martile blocks 15	7 6
3,017	Mo'asses 7	2
1 200	Paper 110	u,
8 071	Perfumer of	
2,821	Plant byres 2 101	0
1,989	Plater 26	- 1
	Regs bales . 3 11	45,
1,984	Fatten 100	9
1,832	Falt, tons 33,02	12
2,282	maps, boxes.2,000	1, 49, 28
4.975		
2 074	ugar2,080	49,
160	be charte 14 to	28
	Toss 22	100
29.361	ortoiseshell	1 0,
18,342	Wa ches 3	98. 16, 2,
2,869	Wines 4.22	34
6.098	Dempegoe. 78	24
19,031	44 GOG #	Section 1
3,904	Mahogany	5 6,
18.137	W.How	1,
		1
4.740	Sheen No. 34	21,
18,160	Other imports -	37,
10,598	/ PRINCIPLE	Day S
diee put	on market week	Dage of
NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	or read their party of the state	-
		11. 17.54
	7 361 7 361	Same Same

railroad from. \$64.723; lead, \$96,412; spetter, \$36,696; tin, \$62,915; rags, \$45,904; sagar, \$49,440; tea \$98,981; watches, \$43,665. We are encouraged to see the impor-tations falling off, and hope the movement will continue. The value of imports into this port in each of the past

The value of imports into this pert in each of the past three weeks has been as abnexed:—

Value of imports for week ending Aug 26, 1654, \$5,796,766

do co. Sept. 1, 1854, 5,008 864

do Sept. 8, 1854, 3,568,200

This shows a pretty rapid declaims, and at this rate the weekly importations will be reduced to proper limits.

For the week just closed, the value of importations was only about half that for the week ending August 24.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

CITY TRADE REPORT.

SATURDAY, Sept. 9—6 P. M.

BREADSTOFFE.—Flour iended de wawards. The transactions included 4.20 bits — refinery to choice States at 50 42% a 50 87%; mixed to fancy Western at 50 50 a 510 hl 1/5, and extra Western and Genesse at 810 a 811, with 2, 100 bits. Southern at 50 25 50 75 for mixed to favorite, and 50 75 a 510 25 for fance per bit. Rye flour and corn med western substance. Wheat was in more request. The days business included 2,600 bushels Michigan white at 82 05, and 400 routhern red at \$182. Rye, oate, and barley remained as last noticed. Corn was rather lower. The day's sales em raced 35,000 bushels at 170 a 510; for unsound, and 82c. a 84c. for Western mixed, per bushel.

COTION — Ibs market was doll, with cales of not less then 400 to 500 bales. The market closed heavy.

FREGUES — ates were inactive, with light suggestern in a Liverpont corn was at \$3/4 in bulk, and 4d. asked in bulk; a 10x hundred bales square cotton were engaged at \$1/4. To there, oction were engaged at \$1/4. To there, oction was at \$1/4 and 4d. asked in bulk; a 10x hundred bales square cotton were congaged at 10x 64. To there, oction was at \$1/4 and 4d. asked in bulk and 50 a 88. There was no change in rates to Calliors is, which ruled call at 20 a 40c.

Provisions — Fork continue to favor holders. The sales amounted to 700 bits here, at \$14 50 a \$14 75 for mess, and \$15 57 for prime, with 2000 bits. mess, deliverable in thirty and sixty days, at 314 50 per bollable. Serve like sixe made of 100 bags out means, at steady prices; 300 bits lard, at 114cc. a 115cc; soo keest do., at 115cc; and 600 bits bed, within our former range.